

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

(11)Publication number : 2000-191410
(43)Date of publication of application : 11.07.2000

(51)Int.Cl. A01N 33/12
A01N 25/30
D06M 13/463

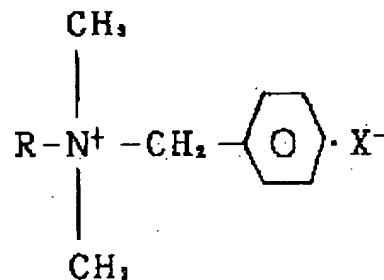
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(22)Date of filing : 22.12.1998 (72)Inventor : INUI KEIICHIRO

(54) MICROBICIDAL COMPOSITION FOR FIBER OR FIBER PRODUCT

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To obtain a microbicidal composition having a high microbicidal power, capable of maintaining the microbicidal power for a long period, having good durability against washing, and useful for producing microbicidal fibers or fiber products by adding a cationic microbicidal compound, an alkyl sulfate ester, etc.

SOLUTION: This microbicidal composition contains (A) an cationic microbicidal compound, preferably an alkyldimethylbenzylammonium salt of the formula (R is a 10-16C alkyl; X⁻ is an anion) (for example, dodecyldimethylbenzylammonium chloride) and (B) an alkyl sulfate ester salt or an alkylbenzene sulfonate salt (for example, sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate, sodium lauryl sulfate) in a molar ratio of preferably 1:0.1 to 1:2, more preferably 1:0.2 to 1:1. The component A is added in an amount of preferably 0.1-50 wt.%, more preferably 1-20 wt.%.



LEGAL STATUS

[Date of request for examination] 01.12.2005

[Date of sending the examiner's decision of rejection]

[Kind of final disposal of application other than the examiner's decision of rejection or application converted registration]

[Date of final disposal for application]

[Patent number]

[Date of registration]

[Number of appeal against examiner's decision of rejection]

[Date of requesting appeal against examiner's decision of rejection]

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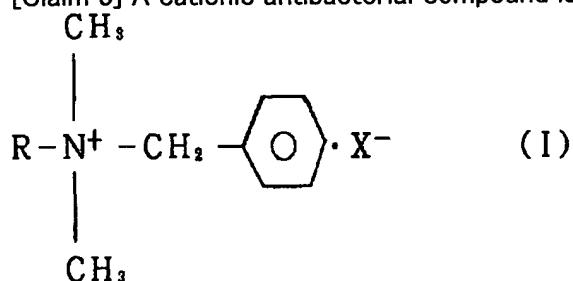
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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

- [Claim 1] The fiber or the antibacterial constituent for textiles characterized by containing a cationic antibacterial compound, an alkyl-sulfuric-acid ester salt, or alkylbenzene sulfonates.
- [Claim 2] The compounding ratio of a cationic antibacterial compound, an alkyl-sulfuric-acid ester salt, or alkylbenzene sulfonates is 1:0.1-1:2, the fiber according to claim 1 which is 1:0.2-1:1 preferably, or an antibacterial constituent for textiles at a mole ratio.

[Claim 3] A cationic antibacterial compound is a general formula (I).



(-- as for R, the alkyl group of the straight chain of carbon numbers 10-16 or branched chain and X- show an anion among a formula.) -- the fiber according to claim 1 or 2 which is the alkyl dimethylbenzyl ammonium salt expressed, or antibacterial constituent for textiles.

[Translation done.]

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Industrial Application] This invention relates to the antibacterial constituent for obtaining antibacterial fiber or textiles excellent in wash endurance.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Processing an antimicrobial agent into fiber or textiles is performed from the former, and various compounds are used. What mixed inorganic system antimicrobial agents, such as quarternary ammonium salt, such as a benzalkonium chloride, benzethonium chloride, and chlorination JIDESHIRU dimethylannmonium, silicon system quarternary ammonium salt, silver, a zeolite containing a copper ion, and powder of an apatite, as an antimicrobial agent used for such antibacterial treatment is shown. However, the thing to which the 4th class ammonium etc. was made to adhere was inferior to the durability of an antibacterial action, and had the fault from which wash endurance is not acquired. Since there were few amounts of metal ions which exist in a fiber front face, in the case of the inorganic system antimicrobial agent, an antibacterial effect was very low, and it had an unutilizable fault except the specific application.

[0003] Moreover, in order to raise the sticking tendency to the fiber of these antimicrobial agents, various binders and the combination of a cross linking agent are examined. There was a limit which cannot use the thing of the anion system which occupies many of binders for these cationic compounds, and this effectiveness was difficult to give the engine performance which can bear practicality low.

[0004] Although silicone system quarternary ammonium salt is usually processed into fiber with reactant silicone resin, when fiber and textiles are white, a lifting and an application are remarkably restricted in problems, such as yellowing and a fall of fluorescent-whitening nature.

[0005] Although the method of making fiber fix a polyhexamethylene BIGUANAIDO system compound with the cross linking agent of water soluble resin and a glycidyl ether system was proposed by JP,8-226077,A, there was a trouble which uses a cross linking agent with skin irritation, and the wash endurance of the processed fiber was not enough, either and sufficient antimicrobial activity was not shown to the gram negative. Although the antibacterial constituent containing an alkyl dimethylbenzyl ammonium salt, glycine-N, and N'-Jl acetic-acid derivative is proposed by JP,10-53504,A, the endurance over wash is low and hardly changes to an alkyl dimethylbenzyl ammonium salt independent case.

[0006]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] It solves the trouble of a Prior art, and antimicrobial activity of this invention is high, antimicrobial activity is made to maintain for a long period of time, and it aims at offering an antibacterial constituent with the endurance over wash.

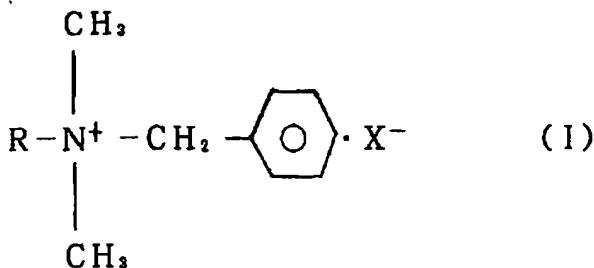
[0007]

[Means for Solving the Problem] this invention person increased antibacterial [of a cationic antibacterial compound] by making an alkyl-sulfuric-acid ester salt or alkylbenzene sulfonates react, and making ion complex in the anionic surface active agent generally made into an incompatibility to a cationic antibacterial compound, as a result of repeating research wholeheartedly, in order to solve a technical problem, and a header and this invention were completed for it being possible to make omission by wash mitigate.

[0008] That is, this invention is the fiber characterized by containing a cationic antibacterial compound, an alkyl-sulfuric-acid ester salt, or alkylbenzene sulfonates, or the antibacterial constituent of textiles.

[0009]

[Embodiment of the Invention] As a cationic antibacterial compound used for this invention, it is a general formula (I).



[0010] (— as for R, the alkyl group of the straight chain of carbon numbers 10–16 or branched chain and X— show an anion among a formula.) — the alkyl dimethylbenzyl ammonium salt expressed is desirable.

[0011] R of the cation system antibacterial compound of the general formula (I) in this invention is the alkyl group of carbon numbers 10–16, and its straight chain alkyl group is desirable. X – Although an anion is shown and halogen ion, phosphoric-acid ion, propionic-acid ion, etc. are mentioned, the thing of a chlorine ion is usually circulating as a commercial item preferably.

[0012] As this compound, chlorination dodecyl dimethylbenzyl ammonium is mentioned, for example. The alkyl-sulfuric-acid ester salt or alkylbenzene sulfonates in this invention may be independent respectively, or may mix and use both. A salt can use sodium salt, potassium salt, ammonium salt, etc., and may mix two or more kinds. Moreover, as for the carbon number of an alkyl group, 10–16 are desirable, and it is desirable that it is the alkyl group of a straight chain without branching. As this salt, dodecyl sulfate sodium salt, the sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate salt, etc. are mentioned, for example. As for the blending ratio of coal of the cationic antibacterial compound of this invention, an alkyl-sulfuric-acid ester salt, or alkylbenzene sulfonates, it is desirable that it is in the range of 1:0.1–1:2 by the mole ratio, and it is desirable to a pan that it is 1:0.2–1:1. The rate of combination of a cationic antibacterial compound has 0.1 – 50 desirable % of the weight, and its 1 – 20 % of the weight is still more desirable.

[0013] In this invention, since ion complex is produced by combination of the alkyl-sulfuric-acid ester salt or alkylbenzene sulfonates which is a cationic antibacterial compound and an anionic surface active agent, a nonionic surface active agent can be blended for the purpose of making this emulsify etc. Although especially a non-ion system surface active agent is not limited, polyoxyethylene alkyl phenyl ether, polyoxyethylene styryl phenyl ether, polyoxyethylene alkyl ether, the polyoxyethylene alkenyl ether, a sorbitan fatty acid ester, polyoxyethylene sorbitan fatty acid ester, etc. are mentioned, for example. These non-ion system surfactants may use two or more sorts together, using a kind independently.

[0014] Moreover, a solvent can also be used when manufacturing medicine. Although especially a solvent is not limited, for example Water, methyl alcohol, Ethyl alcohol, isopropyl alcohol, an acetic acid, a propionic acid, An acetone, dimethylformamide, dimethylacetamide, dimethyl sulfoxide, Ethylene glycol, propylene glycol, a diethylene glycol, Triethylene glycol, dipropylene glycol, hexylene glycol, A polyethylene glycol, a glycerol, ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, the diethylene-glycol monomethyl ether, Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, the diethylene-glycol monobutyl ether, Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, gamma-butyrolactone, Water soluble solvents, such as a sulfolane, a dimethylnaphthalene, dodecylbenzene, Oleophilic solvents, such as a liquid paraffin, an isophorone, kerosene, adipic-acid dibutyl, a diethyl phthalate, diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate, propylene carbonate, coconut oil, oleum rapae, cotton seed oil, castor oil, and soybean oil, can be used suitably. These water soluble solvents and an oleophilic solvent may use two or more sorts together, using a kind independently.

[0015] It is also possible to blend other germicides, a pH regulator, a thickener, perfume, etc. with the antibacterial constituent of this invention in the range which does not affect the effectiveness of this invention if needed. Moreover, it is possible to add a chelating agent, a rusr-proofer, a scale inhibitor, etc. else [, such as a solvent used and a surfactant,] if needed on the occasion of pharmaceutical-preparation-izing of the active principle of this invention.

[0016] Although there are various things in the fiber set as the object of the antibacterial constituent of this invention, nylon, cotton, polyester, wool, etc. are mentioned, for example, and even if it is the bicomponent fiber which used two or more kinds of these fiber, it does not interfere. Although especially the operation of the antibacterial constituent of this invention does not limit, it is possible to perform immersion processing, spray processing, ***** processing, etc. It is desirable still more desirable that it is 0.1 – 5%o.w.f of pharmaceutical preparation, and operating concentration is 0.5 – 3%o.w.f.

[0017]

[Example] Next, although the example and the example of a comparison of this invention are given and explained, this invention is not limited to these. All the rates of a compounding ratio shown in the following table are weight

%s. The antibacterial constituent of each example was prepared by the usual churning in ordinary temperature at a rate which shows the component shown in each example, respectively.

[0018]

Example 1 Benzalkonium chloride 5% (50% water solution of chlorination dodecyl dimethylbenzyl ammonium)

Sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate 1% Polyoxyethylene alkyl ether 10% Water 84% [0019]

Example 2 Benzalkonium chloride (50% water solution) 5% Sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate 2.5% Polyoxyethylene alkyl ether 10% Water 82.5% [0020]

Example 3 Benzalkonium chloride (50% water solution) 5% Sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate 3.5% Polyoxyethylene alkyl ether 10% Water 81.5% [0021]

Example 4 Benzalkonium chloride (50% water solution) 5% Lauryl sodium sulfate 2% Polyoxyethylene alkyl ether 10% Water 83% [0022]

Example 1 of a comparison Benzalkonium chloride (50% water solution) 5% Water 95% [0023]

Example 2 of a comparison Benzalkonium chloride (50% water solution) 5% Diethyl sulfosuccinate soda 70% liquid 3% Polyoxyethylene alkyl ether 10% Water 82% [0024]

Example 3 of a comparison Sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate 3.5% Water 96.5% [0025]

Example 4 of a comparison Lauryl sodium sulfate 3.5% Water 96.5% [0026] Drugs are added so that concentration may be set to 20 ppm to 5ml of NB culture media diluted to the example of trial 1. sterilizing-properties trials 1/20, and it is *Staphylococcus aureus* of the 8th power of 10 to this. Fungus liquid 30 microliter was added. The heart infusion (HI) culture medium which dissolved ten microliter for the petri dish was passed and hardened 60 part and 18 hours [30 minutes and] after, it cultivated at 35 degrees C for 48 hours, and number of microorganism was measured. Although number of microorganism showed the 4th power of 10 by the benzalkonium chloride independent (example 1 of a comparison) even if it was 18 hours after as shown in Table 1, in the examples 1-3, all number of microorganism became below the square of 10, and showed high sterilizing properties.

[0027]

[Table 1]

	菌 数			
	0分	30分	60分	18時間
プランク	2.0 ×10 ⁶	2.1 ×10 ⁶	3.1 ×10 ⁶	8.3 ×10 ⁷
実施例1	2.0 ×10 ⁶	2.7 ×10 ³	3×10 ²	<10 ²
実施例2	2.0 ×10 ⁶	1.5 ×10 ³	<10 ²	<10 ²
実施例3	2.0 ×10 ⁶	4×10 ²	<10 ²	<10 ²
実施例4	2.0 ×10 ⁶	2.3 ×10 ³	1.9 ×10 ³	<10 ²
比較例1	2.0 ×10 ⁶	4.3 ×10 ⁵	1.2 ×10 ⁵	9.2 ×10 ⁴
比較例2	2.0 ×10 ⁶	6.3 ×10 ⁶	5.6 ×10 ⁶	3.3 ×10 ⁶
比較例3	2.0 ×10 ⁶	3.0 ×10 ⁶	3.2 ×10 ⁶	7.9 ×10 ⁷
比較例4	2.0 ×10 ⁶	2.4 ×10 ⁶	2.8 ×10 ⁶	8.0 ×10 ⁷

[0028] By 2.0%o.w.f, it was immersed in example of trial 2. antimicrobial-activity trial cotton broadcloth cloth for 20 minutes, 60 degrees C of antibacterial constituents of examples 3 and 4 were extracted to it, and it was made to dry at 105 degrees C after processing with 100% of rates. The antimicrobial-activity trial of ten wash Ushiro of these grounds was performed. Using the domestic washing machine, the wash approach used the "JAFET detergent" (textiles new functional-evaluation conference) as a detergent, added 40ml to 30l. of 40-degree C

warm water, and twice, after it washed for 5 minutes, it dehydrated rinse 2 minutes. This actuation was repeated 10 times.

[0029] The antibacterial ability evaluation approach test method was performed by the number-of-microorganism measuring method according to the evaluation examining method of a textiles new functional-evaluation conference. *Staphylococcus aureus* (IFO12732) was used for the trial bacillus. The number of microorganism over the number of microorganism which inoculated the trial bacillus into the sample cloth, and measured and inoculated the number of micro organisms after 37 degrees C and 18-hour culture was measured, and the increase-and-decrease difference of a value was calculated in accordance with the following criteria. increase and decrease of a value -- difference = $\log(B/A)-\log(C/A)$

A: Number of microorganism C of 18-hour Ushiro of the inoculation number-of-microorganism B:unsettled cloth of an unsettled cloth : 18-hour Ushiro's effectiveness number-of-microorganism antibacterial [of a processing cloth] is expressed with increase-and-decrease the difference of a value, and the one where this value is larger is judged that antibacterial is high. Moreover, it becomes the criteria of antibacterial deodorization of a textiles new functional-evaluation conference (JAFET) whether increase-and-decrease the difference of a value is larger than 2.2. As shown in Table 2, examples 3 and 4 showed an antibacterial effect higher than the examples 1 and 2 of a comparison after wash.

[0030]

[Table 2]

		増減値差
実施例3	洗濯前	3. 5
	洗濯10回後	3. 0
実施例4	洗濯前	3. 5
	洗濯10回後	3. 0
比較例1	洗濯前	3. 5
	洗濯10回後	1. 9
比較例2	洗濯前	2. 0
	洗濯10回後	0. 8

[0031]

[Effect of the Invention] The antibacterial constituent of this invention becomes able [antimicrobial activity] to perform processing which has wash-proof nature highly to fiber or textiles.

[Translation done.]

MICROBICIDAL COMPOSITION FOR FIBER OR FIBER PRODUCT

Publication number: JP2000191410

Publication date: 2000-07-11

Inventor: INUI KEIICHIRO

Applicant: SHINTOO FINE KK

Classification:

- **international:** A01N25/30; A01N33/12; D06M13/02; D06M13/248;
D06M13/256; D06M13/262; D06M13/322; D06M13/463;
A01N25/30; A01N33/00; D06M13/00; (IPC1-7):
A01N33/12; A01N25/30; D06M13/463

- **european:**

Application number: JP19980376374 19981222

Priority number(s): JP19980376374 19981222

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Abstract of JP2000191410

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To obtain a microbicidal composition having a high microbicidal power, capable of maintaining the microbicidal power for a long period, having good durability against washing, and useful for producing microbicidal fibers or fiber products by adding a cationic microbicidal compound, an alkyl sulfate ester, etc. **SOLUTION:** This microbicidal composition contains (A) a cationic microbicidal compound, preferably an alkyldimethylbenzylammonium salt of the formula (R is a 10-16C alkyl; X- is an anion) (for example, dodecyldimethylbenzylammonium chloride) and (B) an alkyl sulfate ester salt or an alkylbenzene sulfonate salt (for example, sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate, sodium lauryl sulfate) in a molar ratio of preferably 1:0.1 to 1:2, more preferably 1:0.2 to 1:1. The component A is added in an amount of preferably 0.1-50 wt.%, more preferably 1-20 wt.%.

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(19) 日本国特許庁 (JP)

(12) 公開特許公報 (A)

(11) 特許出願公開番号

特開2000-191410

(P 2 0 0 0 - 1 9 1 4 1 0 A)

(43) 公開日 平成12年7月11日(2000.7.11)

(51) Int. Cl.	識別記号	F I	テーマコード (参考)
A01N 33/12	101	A01N 33/12	101 4H011
25/30		25/30	4L033
D06M 13/463		D06M 13/463	

審査請求 未請求 請求項の数 3 FD (全5頁)

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(22) 出願日 平成10年12月22日(1998.12.22)	(72) 発明者 乾 圭一郎 大阪府東淀川区小松2丁目15番52号 シン トーファイン株式会社内 F ターム(参考) 4H011 AA02 BB04 BC06 BC07 BC19 DA13 DE15 DE17 4L033 AB01 AC10 AC15 BA14 BA28 BA29 BA86 CA48

(54) 【発明の名称】 繊維または繊維製品用抗菌組成物

(57) 【要約】

【課題】 抗菌活性が高く、耐洗濯性のある繊維または繊維製品用抗菌組成物を提供する。

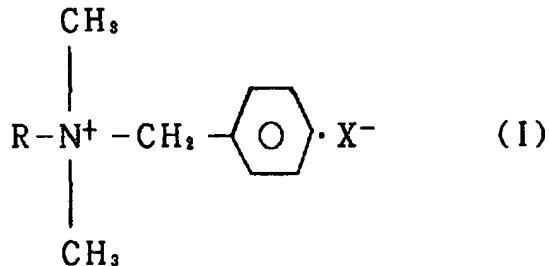
【解決手段】 カチオン性抗菌化合物とアルキル硫酸エステル塩またはアルキルベンゼンスルホン酸塩を含有することを特徴とする繊維または繊維製品の抗菌組成物。

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】カチオン性抗菌化合物とアルキル硫酸エスチル塩またはアルキルベンゼンスルホン酸塩を含有することを特徴とする繊維または繊維製品用抗菌組成物。

【請求項2】カチオン性抗菌化合物とアルキル硫酸エスチル塩またはアルキルベンゼンスルホン酸塩の配合比が、モル比で1:0, 1~1:2、好ましくは1:0, 2~1:1である請求項1記載の繊維または繊維製品用抗菌組成物。

【請求項3】カチオン性抗菌化合物が一般式(I)



(式中、Rは炭素数10~16の直鎖または分岐鎖のアルキル基、X⁻は陰イオンを示す。)で表されるアルキルジメチルベンジルアンモニウム塩である請求項1または2記載の繊維または繊維製品用抗菌組成物。

【発明の詳細な説明】

【0001】

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は、洗濯耐久性に優れた抗菌繊維または繊維製品を得るために抗菌組成物に関するものである。

【0002】

【従来の技術】繊維または繊維製品に抗菌剤を加工することは従来から行われており、さまざまな化合物が使用されている。これらの抗菌加工に用いられる抗菌剤として塩化ベンザルコニウム、塩化ベンゼトニウム、塩化ジデシルジメチルアンモニウム等の第4級アンモニウム塩やシリコン系第4級アンモニウム塩、銀、銅イオンを含有したゼオライトやアパタイトの粉末等の無機系抗菌剤を混入したもの等が提示されている。しかしながら第4級アンモニウム等を付着させたものは抗菌作用の持続性に劣り、洗濯耐久性が得られない欠点があった。無機系抗菌剤の場合には、繊維表面に存在する金属イオン量が少ないため抗菌効力が非常に低く、特定の用途以外は実用化できない欠点があった。

【0003】また、これらの抗菌剤の繊維への固着性を

向上させるために、種々のバインダーや架橋剤の組み合わせが検討されている。これらのカチオン性化合物にはバインダーの多くを占めるアニオン系のものが使用できない制限があり、この効果は低く実用性に耐えうる性能を持たせることは困難であった。

【0004】シリコーン系第4級アンモニウム塩は、通常反応性シリコーン樹脂とともに繊維に加工されるものであるが、繊維および繊維製品が白色であった場合黄変や蛍光増白性的低下などの問題を起こし、用途が著しく

10 制限される。

【0005】特開平8-226077号にはポリヘキサメチレンビグアナイド系化合物を水溶性樹脂とグリシンジルエーテル系の架橋剤とともに繊維に固着させる方法が提案されているが、皮膚刺激性のある架橋剤を使用する問題点があり、また加工した繊維の洗濯耐久性も十分なものではなく、グラム陰性菌に対しては十分な抗菌力を示さなかった。特開平10-53504号にはアルキルジメチルベンジルアンモニウム塩とグリシン-N、N'-ジ酢酸誘導体を含有する抗菌組成物が提案されている

20 が、洗濯に対する耐久性は低く、アルキルジメチルベンジルアンモニウム塩単独の場合とほとんど変わらない。

【0006】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】本発明は、従来の技術の問題点を解決し、抗菌力が高く、長期間抗菌力を持続させ、洗濯に対する耐久性をもつ抗菌組成物を提供することを目的としている。

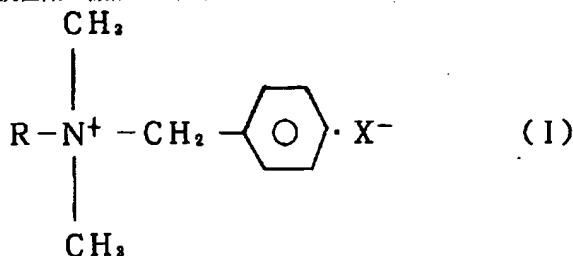
【0007】

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明者は、課題を解決するために鋭意研究を重ねた結果、カチオン性抗菌化合物に対して一般に配合禁忌とされるアニオン性界面活性剤の中で、アルキル硫酸エステル塩またはアルキルベンゼンスルホン酸塩を反応させてイオンコンプレックスを作ることにより、カチオン性抗菌化合物の抗菌性を増大させ、洗濯による脱落を軽減させることができることを見出し、本発明を完成した。

【0008】すなわち本発明は、カチオン性抗菌化合物とアルキル硫酸エステル塩またはアルキルベンゼンスルホン酸塩を含有することを特徴とする繊維または繊維製品の抗菌組成物である。

40 【0009】

【発明の実施の形態】本発明に用いるカチオン性抗菌化合物としては、一般式(I)



【0010】(式中、Rは炭素数10~16の直鎖または分岐鎖のアルキル基、X⁻は陰イオンを示す。)で表されるアルキルジメチルベンジルアンモニウム塩が好ましい。

【0011】本発明における一般式(I)のカチオン系抗菌化合物のRは炭素数10~16のアルキル基であり、直鎖アルキル基が好ましい。X⁻は陰イオンを示し、ハロゲンイオン、リン酸イオン、プロピオニ酸イオンなどが挙げられるが、通常は塩素イオンのものが好ましく市販品として流通している。

【0012】かかる化合物としては、例えば塩化ドデシルジメチルベンジルアンモニウムが挙げられる。本発明におけるアルキル硫酸エステル塩またはアルキルベンゼンスルホン酸塩はそれぞれ単独でも両方を混合して使用しても良い。塩はナトリウム塩、カリウム塩、アンモニウム塩等を用いることができ、二種類以上を混合しても良い。また、アルキル基の炭素数は10~16が好ましく、分岐のない直鎖のアルキル基であることが好ましい。かかる塩としては、例えばドデシル硫酸エステルナトリウム塩、ドデシルベンゼンスルホン酸ナトリウム塩等が挙げられる。本発明のカチオン性抗菌化合物とアルキル硫酸エステル塩またはアルキルベンゼンスルホン酸塩の配合割合は、モル比で1:0.1~1:2の範囲にあることが好ましく、さらには1:0.2~1:1であることが好ましい。カチオン性抗菌化合物の配合率は0.1~50重量%が好ましく、1~20重量%がさらに好ましい。

【0013】本発明ではカチオン性抗菌化合物とアニオン性界面活性剤であるアルキル硫酸エステル塩またはアルキルベンゼンスルホン酸塩の配合によってイオンコンプレックスを生じるため、これを乳化させる等の目的で非イオン界面活性剤を配合することができる。非イオン系界面活性剤は特に限定するものではないが、例えばポリオキシエチレンアルキルフェニルエーテル、ポリオキシエチレンスチリルフェニルエーテル、ポリオキシエチレンアルキルエーテル、ポリオキシエチレンアルケニルエーテル、ソルビタン脂肪酸エステル、ポリオキシエチレンソルビタン脂肪酸エステルなどが挙げられる。これらの非イオン系界面活性剤は一種を単独に用いても二種以上を併用してもよい。

【0014】また、製剤を行なううえで溶剤を使用することもできる。溶剤は特に限定するものではないが、例えば水、メチルアルコール、エチルアルコール、イソブ

実施例1

塩化ベンザルコニウム

(塩化ドデシルジメチルベンジルアンモニウムの50%水溶液)

ドデシルベンゼンスルホン酸ソーダ

5%

ポリオキシエチレンアルキルエーテル

1%

水

10%

84%

【0019】

5

6

実施例2

塩化ベンザルコニウム (50%水溶液)	5%
ドデシルベンゼンスルホン酸ソーダ	2. 5%
ポリオキシエチレンアルキルエーテル	10%
水	82. 5%

【0020】

実施例3

塩化ベンザルコニウム (50%水溶液)	5%
ドデシルベンゼンスルホン酸ソーダ	3. 5%
ポリオキシエチレンアルキルエーテル	10%
水	81. 5%

【0021】

実施例4

塩化ベンザルコニウム (50%水溶液)	5%
ラウリル硫酸ソーダ	2%
ポリオキシエチレンアルキルエーテル	10%
水	83%

【0022】

比較例1

塩化ベンザルコニウム (50%水溶液)	5%
水	95%

【0023】

比較例2

塩化ベンザルコニウム (50%水溶液)	5%
ジオクチルスルホコハク酸ソーダ 70%液	3%
ポリオキシエチレンアルキルエーテル	10%
水	82%

【0024】

比較例3

ドデシルベンゼンスルホン酸ソーダ	3. 5%
水	96. 5%

【0025】

比較例4

ラウリル硫酸ソーダ	3. 5%
水	96. 5%

【0026】試験例1. 殺菌力試験

1/20に希釈したNB培地5ミリリットルに濃度が20 ppmになるように薬剤を添加し、これに10の8乗のStaphylococcus aureus 菌液30マイクロリットルを添加した。30分、60分、18時間後に10マイクロリットルをシャーレにより、溶解したハートインフュージョン（H I）培地を流して固め48時間35℃で培養を

行い、菌数を測定した。表1に示すように、塩化ベンザルコニウム単独（比較例1）では18時間後であっても菌数は10の4乗を示したが、実施例1～3では菌数はすべて10の2乗以下となり、高い殺菌力を示した。

【0027】

【表1】

	菌 数			
	0分	30分	60分	18時間
プランク	2.0×10^6	2.1×10^6	3.1×10^6	8.3×10^7
実施例1	2.0×10^6	2.7×10^3	3×10^3	$<10^3$
実施例2	2.0×10^6	1.5×10^3	$<10^3$	$<10^3$
実施例3	2.0×10^6	4×10^3	$<10^3$	$<10^3$
実施例4	2.0×10^6	2.3×10^3	1.9×10^3	$<10^3$
比較例1	2.0×10^6	4.3×10^5	1.2×10^5	9.2×10^4
比較例2	2.0×10^6	6.3×10^6	5.6×10^6	3.3×10^6
比較例3	2.0×10^6	3.0×10^6	3.2×10^6	7.9×10^7
比較例4	2.0×10^6	2.4×10^6	2.8×10^6	8.0×10^7

【0028】試験例2. 抗菌力試験

綿ブロード布に実施例3、4の抗菌組成物、を2.0% o. w. fで60℃20分間浸漬し、しぼり率100%で処理後105℃で乾燥させた。これらの生地の洗濯10回後の抗菌力試験を行った。洗濯方法は家庭用洗濯機を行い、洗剤として「J A F E T 洗剤」（繊維製品新機能評価協議会）を使用し、40℃の温水30リットルに30対し40mlを添加し、洗濯を5分、すすぎ2分を2回行った後脱水した。この操作を10回繰り返した。

【0029】抗菌性能評価方法

試験方法は繊維製品新機能評価協議会の評価試験法に準じ、菌数測定法で行った。試験菌には黄色ブドウ状球菌（IFO12732）を使用した。試料布に試験菌を接種し、37℃、18時間培養後の生菌数を測定し、接種した菌数に対する菌数を測定し、次の基準に従って増減値差を計算した。

$$\text{増減値差} = \log(B/A) - \log(C/A)$$

A : 未処理布の接種菌数

B : 未処理布の18時間後の菌数

C : 処理布の18時間後の菌数

抗菌性の効果は増減値差で表され、この値の大きい方が抗菌性は高いと判断される。また、増減値差が2.2よりも大きいかどうかが繊維製品新機能評価協議会（J A F E T）の抗菌防臭の基準となる。表2に示すように、実施例3、4は洗濯後においても比較例1、2よりも高い抗菌効力を示した。

【0030】

【表2】

		増減値差
実施例3	洗濯前	3.5
	洗濯10回後	3.0
実施例4	洗濯前	3.5
	洗濯10回後	3.0
比較例1	洗濯前	3.5
	洗濯10回後	1.9
比較例2	洗濯前	2.0
	洗濯10回後	0.8

【0031】

【発明の効果】本発明の抗菌組成物は、繊維または繊維製品に対し、抗菌活性が高く耐洗濯性のある加工を行うことが可能となる。